

COURT FACILITIES & SPACE MANAGEMENT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [PLANNING & DESIGN GUIDES](#)
 - [COURT FACILITY STUDIES](#)
 - [STANDARDS RELATING TO COURT FACILITIES & SPACE MANAGEMENT](#)
 - [ARTICLES](#)
 - [NOTE](#)
-

I. PLANNING & DESIGN GUIDES

The American Courthouse: Planning and Design for the Judicial Process. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute of Continuing Legal Education, 1973. KF 8732.M5

The Institute put together this book to establish criteria for improving the physical environment of the judicial process. The premise of the book is that using established functions and emerging trends, new techniques for modernization of the court management system and appropriate facilities can be put into place anywhere in the United States. Dated; see also *Twenty Years of Courthouse Design Revisited*.

Flango, Victor E. *Assessing the Need for Judges and Court Support Staff.* Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, State Justice Institute, 1996. KF 8770.F57

This book has ten chapters dealing with assessment of needs from A to Z. The concepts discussed here are summarized into twelve guidelines for assessing the need for judges and court support staff. These guidelines along with other techniques present a usable method of measuring the needs of court facilities, court staff and judges that can be understood by all three branches of government.

Hardenbergh, Don. *The Courthouse: A Planning and Design Guide for Court Facilities.* Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1991. (R-131)

This project was a combined effort of the National Center for State Courts, American Institute of Architects, American Bar Association, the National Center for Juvenile Justice and the Conference of State Court Administrators to develop court facility guidelines for local and state courts. This project covers both planning and design guidelines. Beginning with the courtroom and progressing through the entire building, each space is evaluated on design and image, environment, needs of persons with disabilities, adjacency and circulation, accessibility, security furnishings and other technical considerations. The writers state that court facilities should be efficient, comfortable and reflect the independence, dignity, and importance of our judicial system

in their design. Citizens will have more respect for the courts, the law and for court personnel if the court facilities are housed in a setting that suits the community. This plan is a reference guide for use by those involved in court house renovation and new facilities planning.

Hardenbergh, Don. *Retrospective of Courthouse Design 1980-1991*. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1992. (R-143)

This three-year project funded by the State Justice Institute contains the state-of-the-art design elements that have been recommended for court facilities. A jury panel of architects and court administrators judged these projects on the image of justice, efficient circulation, adequate court zoning, provision for the secure movement of prisoners and accommodation of general public use.

Hardenberg, Don. *Virginia Courthouse Facility Guidelines*. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1987. (SERO-029)

This research was based upon a review of materials from other states and organizations, a mail survey of all clerks, and site visits to selected courts throughout the state of Virginia. The guidelines developed by the project team were adopted by the Judicial Council of Virginia to be used in initiating improvements of their court facilities. The guidelines address several factors and needs for those involved in building a new facility or renovating an existing one.

Judicial Conference of the United States, Space and Facilities Committee. *United States Courts Design Guide*. Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Space and Facilities Division, 1991.

The Guide results from a three-year study of all sizes of federal court operations in all regions of the United States, and addresses and provides solutions for current problems of space planning, security, acoustics, mechanical and electrical systems, and automation. It fulfills three main objectives: to provide information to be used as a planning tool for key judicial personnel who may be involved in the design of a judicial facility; to provide for an architecture/engineering team to plan, program and design a functional, cost effective and aesthetically appropriate judicial facility; and to serve as a guiding policy for the overall planning, programming and design of federal judicial facilities throughout the United States.

Panero, Julius. *Human Dimension & Interior Space: A Source Book of Design Reference Standards*. New York: Whitney Library of Design, 1979.

"Anthropometrics" is the study of human body measurements on a comparative basis. This book is the first reference on anthropometrically-based design standards for the physical planning and detailing of interiors. This reference tool is used by interior designers, furniture designers, builders, architects, and industrial designers. It shows in detail how adequate space for human movement in a room is measured and how to apply it to design.

Thomas, Michael F. *Courthouse Security Planning: Goals, Measures, and Evaluation Methodology*. Columbia, SC: Justice Planning Associates, Inc., 1991.

This book provides architects and planners with a comprehensive and systemic approach to courthouse security planning that is relatively new. The definition of a courthouse security system is very precise and comprehensive. The three chapters combined present a method of planning, evaluating and comparing courthouse security. One source relied

upon is a publication by the National Sheriffs Association, *Court Security: A Manual of Guidelines and Procedures*.

Tobin, Robert W. *A Court Manager's Guide to Court Facility Financing*. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, State Justice Institute, 1995. (R-177)

This monograph is a study of court facility financing from the viewpoint of the court manager. It is divided into three parts. Part one discusses the managerial decision points in court facility financing. Part two examines each of the 28 states included in the study. Part three provides information on all the elements involved in court facility financing.

Twenty Years of Courthouse Design Revisited - Supplement to "The American Courthouse." Chicago: American Bar Association Judicial Administration Division, National Center for State Courts, State Justice Institute, 1993. NA 4471.T93

This supplement brings the reader the most recent court projects submitted by architects and chosen by the jury for this book. Of the original 125 projects submitted, 94 were chosen - 85 from the United States and 14 from Canada. The twelve chapters encompass: county and provincial courthouses with one-to-six courtrooms, county and provincial courthouse with seven-to-twelve courtrooms, county and provincial courthouses with more than twelve courtrooms, additions and renovations to county and provincial courthouses, municipal courthouses, regional and state courthouses, supreme and appellate state courthouses, federal courthouses, historic courthouse renovations and additions, moot courts and training centers, and supplemental projects. Floor plans, pictures, and descriptive paragraphs of each project site are included.

Valluzzi, Daniel J. *Maintenance and Operation Standards for New York State Court Facilities: A Technical Assistance Report*. North Andover, MA.: National Center for State Courts, 1989. (NERO,T/A-558)

This report is intended to help state court administrators interested in promoting facility standards for its courthouses. The report shows the judicial and legislative process in the development of statewide standards for court facilities and maintenance operations in New York. The approved standards combine all aspects of the court facility in clear, structured terms, leaving no room for misinterpretation.

II. COURT FACILITY STUDIES

Bedford County (PA) Courthouse Facility Improvement Plan. North Andover, MA: National Center for State Courts, 1982. (NERO-121)

This study presents two plans, with two goals guiding the preparation of the material. The complete renovation plan gives a detailed account of what, where, how, and when each step takes place and what the costs are. Chapter two gives the estimates for courthouse space requirements to the year 2010. The Appendices follow, with photographic essay, national case trends and a record keeping modernization plan for the Prothonotary's office. The project was conducted over a five-month period with the report done in the intervening months.

Conti, Samuel D. *Brief Review of Selected Facilities Issues in Hudson County, New Jersey*. North Andover, MA: National Center for State Courts, 1985. (NERO, T/A-526)

The selected facilities in this review are the administration building and courthouse complex. The building maintenance is the main problem along with security issues and asbestos exposure. It is recommended that further protections be given the judge by the following installations: an armor plate in the interior of the bench; "panic buttons" at the bench of the security officer's desk to alert the sheriff's bureau of an emergency; closed circuit cameras to monitor holding cells and transport vehicles in the basement; and a remote controlled electronic bolt at the inner entrance of the Civil Juvenile Probate Court. It is further suggested that the renovated courthouse be devoted exclusively to court and court support staff services with no county services sharing the space.

Hardenbergh, Don. *Court Facility Evaluation, Greene County Courthouse, Springfield, Missouri: A Technical Assistance Report*. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1989. (SERO, T/A-508)

This study seems to focus on whether the current facility can be made into a modern court facility within generally accepted standards. The issues of structure, cost, and engineering were not covered and were to be addressed separately. The issues discussed include: presenting an image of justice; security problems; separation of staff and prisoners; public circulation patterns; handicapped access; and the adaptability to modern information technology. The Appendices give examples of space standards, a description of the NCSC services and qualifications, and some examples of recent projects.

Hardenbergh, Don. *Court Facility Space Program and Needs Assessment Adams County, Colorado*. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1992. (CS-001)

At the time of this assessment there were insufficient numbers of jury deliberation rooms, and the existing deliberation rooms were too small. The building lacked holding cells for in-custody defendants with extreme overcrowding. Jurors, witnesses, defendants and the public all mingled together in waiting areas where jurors could overhear privileged conversations and intimidate the witnesses. This study looked at court organization and operations, caseload and workload analysis, and the space needs of areas and facilities along with space standards and cost estimates. Three alternative plans are shown that include the eventual construction of a new facility that will house all of the courts and their related offices, with each plan listing the advantages and disadvantages.

Hardenbergh, Don. *Facility Renovation Assessment - Courtroom A, Okaloosa County Court System*. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1987. (SERO-028)

This project and its team used nationally recognized guidelines and standards with a range of alternative solutions to address each problem. The project's goal was to meet the overall needs of community yet maintain flexibility for the future. Some important requirements for the renovation of Courtroom A were: the courtroom should stay the same size, and the use of the courtroom should fit into the overall development and be consistent with future plans. The courtroom should be considered and renovation coordinated with the rest of the major repairs of the building.

Hardenbergh, Don. *Norfolk Court Facilities Master Plan. Final Report*. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1992. (SERO-070)

This final report presents an assessment of long term needs, evaluation of existing facilities, analysis of various construction options, development of probable cost estimates and development of an implementation plan. Interviews with court staff, judges

and city officials, and evaluations of facilities were conducted by National Center staff and architects from the firm of Hanson Lind Meyer. The final chapter reveals the results of the planning process through four alternative solutions to the courts' needs along with estimated construction costs and implementation plan.

Hennepin County Juvenile Justice Facilities Space Program and Site Studies: Final Report. St. Paul, MN: National Center for State Courts, 1978. (NCRO-011)

The contents of this review focus on the findings of the study team in relation to five project objectives set by the County Board of Commissioners. The National Center studied and evaluated three sites in the county for this project. It concludes with recommendations regarding the capabilities of each site.

London, Nancy J. *A Brief Facilities Review of the Wood County (OH) Common Pleas Court: Final Report.* North Andover, MA: National Center for State Courts, 1990. (NERO-246)

This review points out the space and facility needs and security issues of the county and court. The review explains the initial temporary space recommendations as well as the long-term temporary space recommendations for the current facilities. The final report gives the findings and the recommendations for space needs for the present and in the future.

Planning Report on the Polk County Courthouse Facilities Project, Des Moines, Iowa. St. Paul, MN: National Center for State Courts, 1979. (NCRO-010)

The courthouse facility report was developed to meet the needs of the court system and to supplement the local architect's understanding of the complex court operations by providing diagrammatic forms and detailed solutions. The Polk County courthouse lacks the space to house all county and court related agencies. Renovation of the Post Office Building will provide adequate space to hold all the county agencies and administration functions. All court agencies and court-related functions will be moved back into the courthouse. This report goes into a detailed explanation of the project mandate and the work plan, jurisdiction and responsibilities of the county court system, departmental analysis, criminal courts, civil courts, juvenile courts, traffic court, small claims court, referee-in-probate, clerk of court, court administration, county attorney, jury assembly, law library, and the sheriff's department. The balance of the project discusses issues related to anticipated changes, projections of court caseload and judicial officers, planning approaches, evaluation of space use priorities, planning assumptions and design concepts of the applications.

Popp, William H. *Courtroom Needs Assessment and Court Space Review in Rockingham County, New Hampshire.* North Andover, MA: National Center for State Courts, 1981. (NERO-090)

The Rockingham County court facility had inadequate superior and probate courtrooms and hearing rooms. National Center recommended the facility be equipped with four jury courtrooms, four hearing rooms for superior court and one courtroom for probate court in order to meet the current level of litigation. The main floor lobby should be updated and made to welcome and orient the visitors to the facility. The current renovation should provide unfinished space to superior court with additional facilities large enough to hold two more jury courtrooms, two hearing rooms or one jury courtroom, three hearing rooms and a support office. This extra required space will meet the needs of the court to the year 2000.

Popp, William H. *Space Needs for the Civil Courthouse in Atlantic City*. North Andover, MA: National Center for State Courts, 1980. (NERO-068)

This final report depicts the estimated space needs of the civil courthouse and the required number of judges. In chapter one it discusses the case analysis and projections of the future with regard to casino gambling and the demographic and economic impact of casino gambling, legal community, case trends, and the Atlantic County historical case statistics. Chapter two contains the space projections for the judicial workload, required number of judges, number of full time staff to be housed within the civil courthouse facility in 1990 and 2000. It reviews the current use of space and 1990 space needs. The appendices show the detailed case projections and list of those people interviewed.

Russillo, Frederick M. *Adams County Court Facility Study*. San Francisco, CA: National Center for State Courts, 1991. (WRO-132)

This study provides general observations of the present facilities, in three main parts. The main focus is on facility observations and space analysis and analysis of operational adequacy. Section A of part two discusses the circulation systems, functional space adjacency and zoning relationships, and space adequacy. Section B of part two describes the court complex security, juvenile court and traffic court (division R). Part three shows the alternatives and limitations, improvement priorities, solutions and implementation, renovation addition space summary with unit costs and the occupancy plan.

Space Use Plan for the Berkshire County-Court Complex, Pittsfield, MA. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1980. (R-131)

This plan shows how the Berkshire County Court Complex developed from two buildings into three. The renovated empty third building was once used as the city's athenaeum or library until 1975. The assignment of space was limited to the units already housed in the two buildings. The law library was definitely moving to the added building. The plan takes into consideration population caseload of all three courts estimated to the year 2000. The courts space needs will be less if they adopt the developing information technology products of computers, microfilm and record storage equipment.

Steelman, David C. *Clark County (Ohio) Court of Common Pleas Organization and Operation*. Denver, CO: National Center for State Courts, 1993. (CS-0004)

This study examined two issues. First, it considered whether an additional judge should be added to the court. Secondly, it looked at what changes should be made in the manner in which domestic relations cases are heard. The project director conducted interviews with a number of people familiar with court process and procedures in order to gather information for this study. A telephone survey was taken of court officials in other selected Ohio counties for additional input. The study concluded that the ultimate measure of improvement is improved service to the citizens through the court's organization and operations. The principles behind the improvement include access to justice, expedition and timeliness, equality, fairness and integrity, independence, accountability, and public trust and confidence.

Steelman, David C. *Court Facilities Needs of the Hudson County (NJ) Superior Court*: Executive Summary. North Andover, MA: National Center for State Courts, 1988. (NERO-215)

This study is an evaluation of the conditions of the facilities then in use, with greater attention to the Administration building, and facilities needs for the future. Chapter 1 discusses the functional assessment and suitability of the Administration Building in

terms of current space needs and future workloads through the year 2000, and gives an assessment of the adequacy of predicted future space needs. The last chapter summarizes the building and funding options and gives alternatives involving existing buildings, the use of the 1890 courthouse, and new courthouse construction, and discusses cost estimates and the funding process.

Steering Committee for the Federal Courthouse Special Task Force. *Federal Courthouse Area Master Plan*. Boston, MA: Goody, Clancy & Associates, 1994.

This master plan places Boston's most visible building, the Courthouse, on the Fan Pier. Once completed, the project will create a gateway from downtown to the Inner Harbor and integrate transportation, recreation, and cultural tourism for the first time. In order to implement this plan's major elements, the Steering Committee organized itself into four subgroups to initiate creation of specific projects and ensure they are managed collectively for maximum public benefit.

Stott, Keith E.. *Rural Courts: The Effect of Space and Distance on the Administration of Justice*. Denver, CO: National Center for State Courts, 1977. (R0032)

This project report is based on the outcome of workshops used as the means to study rural courts. The workshops were held in Mandan, North Dakota, Billings Montana and Denver, Colorado. This report reminds us that differences of geography and life styles should always be considered in developing policies and programs for improving state court systems. Chapter one tells of how technology is moving into rural areas and attracting urban dwellers. Chapter two through eight examine the effects of being a small community, lack of social services, absence of serious crime, lower tax base and some geographical isolation. Chapter nine suggests to planners and policy makers to keep in mind the unusual potential that rural courts have. The conclusion of this report provides the research and historical information and the administration of justice to rural areas.

Wolfe, Gary S. *Northampton County, Pennsylvania Facilities and Space Needs Assessment Final Report*. Andover, MA: Woodman Associates Architects, National Center for State Courts, 1991. (NERO-253)

This report presents an assessment of present and future space needs for court related functions. The needs are based on staff projections, using caseload trends, county population growth and comparison of similar sized counties in Pennsylvania. The chapters go into the existing and projected space needs for court related and county functions, the recommended short and long term options, and the phasing plan and diagrams. The Appendices of this report show the forecasting methodology used by the National Center to determine current and future space needs.

III. STANDARDS RELATING TO COURT FACILITIES & SPACE MANAGEMENT

National Probate Court Standards. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1993. KF765 .A83 1993

Evolution of probate courts in the United States has occurred differently within every state. The result is variation between the states in the handling of probate matters. This variation brought out the need for adequate standards relevant to all probate courts. This

two year project produced a management and planning tool for self assessment and improvement of courts exercising probate jurisdiction.

Standards Relating to Court Organization (Standards of Judicial Administration, Volume I). Chicago: American Bar Association, 1990. KF8720 .A44 1990

This volume is a revision of the 1974 standards for implementation and adoption by state court systems (but is applicable to federal court systems also). There are seven standards discussed with commentary on each. There are two standards that relate to court space organization: Section 1.41, Court Administrative Offices; and Section 1.50, Court System Financing and Budgeting.

Standards Relating to Juror Use and Management. Chicago: American Bar Association, 1993. KF8972 .A85 1993

This volume identifies how efficient court administration and management can preserve the jury system and enhance the decision making process. The standards identify and present procedures and processes that have proven successful in improving jury service, suitable in all United States courts.

Trial Court Performance Standards With Commentary. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 1997.

This publication identifies performance standards for trial courts. The standards identify and present a philosophy and conception of optimum trial court performance. There are twenty two standards for assessing and improving state trial courts. The standards also include a comprehensive measurement system. Those standards applicable to court space are Standard 1.2 (Safety, Accessibility, and Convenience), Standard 1.5 (Affordable Costs of Access), and Standard 5.1 (Accessibility).

IV. ARTICLES

Austin, Mike. "Population Growth Putting Strain on Will County Court Facilities (Illinois)." 142 *Chicago Daily Law Bulletin* 1 (August 20, 1996).

A population influx caused Circuit Court and county officers to expand the modern structure built in 1968, which had replaced a then-too-small 19th century facility. This growth could force the 12th judicial circuit officials to expand jurisdiction to the circuits' current branch facilities, presently handling only traffic and local ordinance violation cases. A proposal for a 16 million dollar juvenile justice system was the first of many more needed to expand the court system.

Bailey, David. "Circuit Court Plans More Growth, Plans New Facilities (Illinois)." 143 *Chicago Daily Law Bulletin* 1 (March 6, 1997).

Ten new Cook County courtrooms were completed on May 1st 1997. Another 10 were planned to be finished in two months. A committee was appointed to study the future needs of the circuit courts by County Board President at the same time the new budget was

introduced. The main focus was on finding a replacement site for the traditional court building close to public transportation and with ample parking.

Bentley, Amy. "Home at Last; Appellate Court Finally Can Be Found in One Place." 107 *Los Angeles Daily Journal* 179 (September 19, 1994).

This article tells of the new home of the justice of Division 6 of the 2nd District Court of Appeals. On August 29, 1994 the court facilities opened for business in downtown Ventura after five years of planning. The new building has a twenty year lease plus space for two more justices. The space not used by the court is leased to attorneys. It is hoped that new business will be started in the downtown area.

Boxwell, Charles E. "Technologies & Courthouse Design: Challenges for Today and Tomorrow." 12 *Court Manager* 7 (Summer 1997).

Mr. Boxwell's article discusses two challenges faced by judicial leaders relating to courthouse facilities and design: the challenge to design better courthouses and the challenge to explore new court physical designs to fit tomorrow's needs. The facilities of today can not support current technologies. New facilities need to accommodate the office and support spaces necessary to accommodate change over time and new technologies.

Crosson, Matthew T. "Court Facilities Plan Sees Justice Upgraded." 203 *New York Law Journal* 39 (January 17, 1990).

This article discusses New York's 1976 Court Budget Act and Court Facilities Act of 1987. These two acts enabled the different counties of New York to plan and construct court facilities as needed.

Jackman, Tom. "Judicial Conference Seeks Ways to Cut Rent and Building Costs; With a Budget Increase Unlikely, Courthouse Construction is Scaled Back." 18 *National Law Journal* A9 (March 25, 1996).

Jackman's article presents the Judicial Conference of the United States plan of attack on rising courthouse rents. Congress has criticized the judiciary for unnecessary extravagance in planning new courthouses. The plan includes capping the amount of space each circuit can occupy, rehashing all projects to determine if they are truly necessary, and analyzing the way General Services Administration determines market rates.

"Judiciary Testifies On Courthouse Construction Initiatives." *Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts* (November 2, 1995). <www.uscourts.gov/Press-Releases/piles/cthr1a.htm>

This press release is about the federal judiciary's court space and facilities needs and its efforts to prioritize and economize. Two witnesses, one the chairman of the Judicial Conference's Security, Space and Facilities Committee, the second, Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, testified before the Senate Environmental and Public Works Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure. They requested that Congress not place a moratorium on building new courthouses, and asked Congress to move forward with authorization of fiscal year 1996 projects.

Mac Lachlan, Claudia. GAO: Court Overbuilding a Peril; Judges' Planning Faulty." 16 *National Law Journal* 3 (October 25, 1993).

This is an article about the 1993 General Accounting Office report on space and staffing issues. The report concludes that many federal courthouses are over-staffed and the judiciary's methods of predicting space needs are so inaccurate the taxpayers could end up paying for unneeded courthouse space in the next decade.

Martin, Chrys A. "What Will the Trial Court Room Of the Year 2000 Look Like?" 36 *For the Defense* 12 (January 1994).

The courtroom of the future may not look much different on the outside as it does today. The differences will show in the equipment, security, court clerk, court reporting and jury facilities on the inside. The court clerk will have computer link-ups between law offices that will facilitate the filing of documents. High technology security will be implemented to screen all entrants to the courthouse. Attorney work areas next to courtrooms will be equipped with computer hookups, telephones and electronic telecommunications. The jury facilities will be larger and accommodate more jurors for lengthy trials. The courtroom will also contain new technology and improved acoustics for more efficient use of judicial time.

Martin, John A. "Shaping the Future of Justice: Strategic Planning in the Courts." 36 *Judges Journal* 32 (Spring 1997).

This article is about the increased pressure on the judicial system and the use of strategic planning methods to reach solutions . Strategic planning is one way to produce fundamental decisions and actions that will help to address the issues. This article outlines an eight-step planning approach with examples of the products developed during each planning period.

Mrozek, Thom. "San Diego Takes a Big Step in Search of Court Space." 105 *Los Angeles Daily Journal* 1 (January 22, 1992).

Mrozek attended the County Board of Supervisors meeting to bring the latest news on the eight needed courtrooms. On a unanimous vote, without discussion, the board voted to spend more than \$48,000 a month for space on the sixth and seventh floors in the Home Savings Tower. That replaced a plan to construct nine courtrooms in the El Cortez Convention Center, after the owner was unable to meet obligations to make improvements to the building.

Murchie, Jack H.. "Save the County Courthouse: Renovation Can Be a Far Better Route to Follow Than Designing and Constructing a New Building." 22 *Judges Journal* 36 (Winter 1983).

Murchie points out the good aspects of preserving and renovating the historic courthouse building. The courthouse was and to most still is an expression of prosperity, confidence, and stature in the county. The decision to renovate or rebuild can be reached through a combination of a comprehensive survey of assets and liabilities and an imagination for combining old space with new uses.

Philippidis, Alex. "County Seeks New Court Space (Michigan)." 35 *Westchester County Business Journal* 8 (April 22, 1996).

This story describes the County's formal request for proposals (RFP) for court space in an attempt to comply with a decade-old statewide mandate to improve court facilities and accommodations for employees and other users. Westchester County officials hoped that by using an RFP they would reduce the risk of showing favoritism.

Pittman, Jennifer. "Santa Clara Abandons Try at Merging of Courts." *109 Los Angeles Daily Journal* 2 (June 18, 1996).

In San Francisco, after more than a year of discussion, the judges decided to abandon the plan to merge the Municipal and the Superior courts. Santa Clara County judges wanted to create one court governed by a single policy making body, but the Superior Court had six more judges than the Municipal Court, which created an unequal balance of power not acceptable to the Municipal Court.

Rooney, John Flynn. "No Public Input In Planning for New Juvenile Court Building: Lawyer (Illinois)." *137 Chicago Daily Law Bulletin* 3 (August 22, 1991).

This article discusses how Cook County officials were criticized for developing plans for a new Juvenile Court without seeking the input of the general public. A citizens committee lobbied for a space study to analyze the necessity of the Juvenile Court and a temporary juvenile detention center. The new court facility and parking garage would have been completed in 1995.

Rosenbaum, James M.. "The New United States Courthouse." *53 Bench and Bar of Minnesota* 27 (August 1996).

This article describes the new United States Courthouse in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The finished structure was to be completed in 1997, with a fifteen story center tower housing the courtrooms, a two story structure to the east for a public cafeteria and a six story office building on the west for the administrative offices of the court and the United States Attorney's Office. This courthouse is described as the first to utilize every type of current court technology.

Ruskin, Bradley I. "Ignoring Courthouses Another Generation." *206 New York Law Journal* 2 (December 6, 1991).

A master plan approved in 1989 was put on hold in 1991. The city of New York requested the plan be scaled back and the construction of courtrooms be eliminated for the next five years. This amended plan, if approved, would have left 142 judges with no courtrooms by the turn of the century.

Sland-Flor, Victoria. "Court Orders." *15 National Law Journal* 34 (December 14, 1992).

This article discusses a General Services Administration program to construct new federal courthouses. The building of a courthouse requires approval from the Office of Management and Budget and from Congress, which could take seven to eight years to complete the process. A temporary solution is to remodel old buildings, but this does not always provide enough space.

Spencer, Gary. "Comprehensive Court Merger Plan Proposed; Two Tier System, Fifth Department Sought." *217 New York Law Journal* 1 (March 20, 1997).

The judiciary unveiled a proposal to merge New York's nine trial-level courts into two and to create a fifth Judicial Department to help balance the caseloads in the Appellate Division and create space. A proposed constitutional amendment would accomplish a goal of court reformers by merging Family Court into an expanded Supreme Court along

with the Court of Claims, County Court and Surrogate's Court. The four lower courts on Long Island would be combined into the new statewide District Court of limited jurisdiction and the New York Housing Court would become the housing division of the District Court in the city.

NOTE

Most of the materials listed in this bibliography are available in the Law Library. In sections I, II, and III, book titles are followed by a Library call number (e.g., KF8732 .A87 1990); titles available as part of the National Center for State Courts microform collection are followed by the NCSC document number (e.g., SERO-029, R-131, etc.) in parentheses.

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